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Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XXVI.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892.

NUMBER 1.

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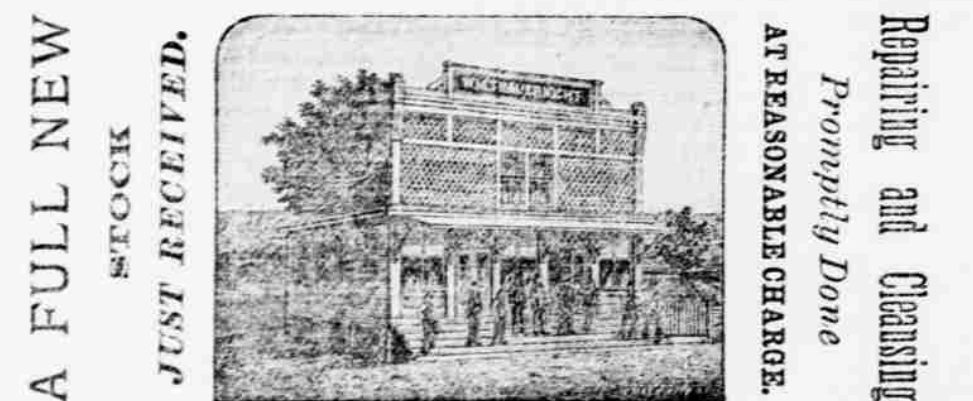
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Money and Marriage.

Here is a question which is well worth thinking about, and which we must answer with due care:

"In a case where religion is the same, and education and social position are equal, do you think a man without money can ask a girl who has money to marry him, and at the same time retain his self-respect? Do you think such a marriage would turn out a happy one?"

"I know society has ordained that a man should be able to support a wife before he takes one, but when a man reaches the age of 45, and has been unfortunate in money matters, should he allow himself to drift into old age alone?"

The most important, nay, the essential inducement to marriage, is the attraction of love and affection. Without such sentiment the law of natural selection is violated; the instinct or impulse which brings about the mating that, a rule and in the long run, is most desirable for the race, is disregarded and profaned. Hence throughout the world, and at all times in the history of the world, mankind has distinguished this sentiment or passion above all others, and has celebrated and idealized it as the most powerful of the influences affecting the individual and society. It is the one great theme of poetry ancient and modern, and it enters into all literature both sacred and secular as a dominant element. The Church is figured as the bride of Christ. As the view of the marriage relation is high or low at different periods or in different countries or individuals, the conception of love varies from gross passion to the purest and most exalted and romantic sentiment; but always and everywhere it is recognized as the only true motive for mating. The human race thus obeys or rather is controlled by the law of its being and its destiny. It is propagated in accordance with natural selection.

In society, as it becomes more civilized and complex, the operation of this law is disturbed to some degree by artificial influences tending to restrain the natural instinct. Reason, prudence, ambition, and considerations of pecuniary interest may control its manifestation. Both men and women may marry under such influences rather than in strict obedience to the simple law. Yet, after all, even with them there is a selection which is natural according to their natures as modified and developed under their conditions, and which is not undesirable for the race. Those are qualities and attributes oftentimes worth preservation. In the cases where they control, and in all cases, the instances of mating are few where there is the positive repulsion which indicates a flagrant violation of the law. In France, for example, marriages are arranged by a family council; but the experience of all French society shows that they are not contracted in defiance of this universal instinct; for French wives and mothers are conspicuous for their fidelity and devotion. French novels written by men of course imaginations may describe them differently, but the description is false and fictitious. Neither French women, nor any other women who are not the victims of morbid perversion, are the monsters they depict.

Never before was love alone, and love in its higher sense, so generally a controlling motive in marriage as it is now. It is becoming more and more dominant even in polygamous countries and its growing power is shown in the revolt of women against barbarous marriage traditions and usages; for by the beneficent decree of nature, the law of selection first influences the woman. The choice rightfully rests with those who are to be the mothers of our race. Does the woman want the man? That is the important question.

In the case of our correspondent, then, the proper course, and the only course, is for him to find out whether the rich girl wants to marry him. And how can he find that out except by asking her? What society or other people think about the matter is of no importance. What she thinks about it is the sole question. Is he the man she desires for her husband and the father of her children? In other words is she in love with him? It is for her to determine whether she is satisfied with a man who has reached the age of thirty-five without getting a foothold in the world. It is not the business of society.

So far as his letter indicates our friends character, it is very doubtful whether it would not be better for herself and for society if she decided against him by answering no to the momentous question when he musters up the courage to hazard it. His repugnance to wooing a girl simply from mercenary motives purely, is creditable to him, undoubtedly; but his timidity about undertaking to make love to her and asking her to marry him because

of fear of society, suggests weakness of character. Neither can we have much admiration for a fellow in love, as we assume our friend to be, who is doubtful whether his marriage with the girl of his love would turn out happily. If under the circumstances the girl is willing to become his wife, what more indisputable proof of her responsive love could he want. And if they both marry from love, why should not the marriage "turn out a happy one"? He seems to be a fellow so far lacking in self-confidence and capacity for self-initiative that we are not surprised that he has been "unfortunate in money matters." He is too much dependent on the opinion of others, too anxious for approbation, and too fearful of criticism. Instead of trembling before the ordinations of society, he should seek to find what are the ordinations of God and of nature as to this marriage; and only by discovering the feeling of the girl can he learn what those are.

By the present legal provisions touching the property of a wife the husband is properly prevented from controlling it against her will, and thus a serious trouble which might occur in such a marriage as our correspondent speaks of, is avoided. The business and financial incapacity suggested by his past misfortunes in money affairs need not endanger his wife's estate. She can come into the partnership of marriage, bringing her property as she ought to do, while he contributes so much as he may have; but in risking her affection she need not risk her money also. Hence her own future, his future and the welfare of their children are guarded. A little pecuniary capital in such a partnership is a wonderfully nice thing to start on, whichever of the partners has it put up. It may be assumed, too, that if a man gets the love and confidence of a woman before marriage, he will retain them afterward, if he deserves to retain them, whether he or she is the capitalist. If the marriage is contracted in obedience to spiritual and natural laws, and those laws are fulfilled in it, the union must turn out happily.

Our friend may "drift into old age alone," or at least without this girl of his heart as his wife; but if such shall be his fate, it will be either because he is not the man of her choice or because he has not pluck enough to get her, and thereby proves that he is unworthy of the prize, and hence is not intended by nature for her husband. Faint heart, timorous friend, never won fair lady, and it ought not win her. The world needs stout and brave hearts for the future.—N. Y. Sun.

Free Trade for the Wealthy.

Under the McKinley bill the wealthy people who travel in Europe can bring home large quantities of wearing apparel for personal use free of duty, while those who are too poor to go to Europe cannot get in clothing without paying taxes from 70 cents to \$1.30 on the dollar's worth.

This is an outrageous discrimination and the House ought to denounce it by resolution. When the Democratic party has power to correct it, the way to correct it will be to lessen the restrictions imposed by the McKinley bill on the importation of clothing by those who are too poor to go to Europe in person to bring it back.

The Democratic platform adopted at Chicago declares that protection is a fraud and a robbery, and that all tariff taxation shall be for revenue only. This means that except absolutely necessary revenue taxes there shall be no restrictions on the importation of wealth to this country, provided the possessor's title to it is honest. The importation of wealth is a great advantage. Every dollar's worth so imported adds to the sum of wealth in the country, and this is true no matter by whom it is imported. The wearing apparel brought from Europe by travelers increases the supply of wearing apparel in this country, and by doing so makes it easier for all to obtain it with less cost of labor for it.

The only honest and Democratic way to correct the discriminations of the McKinley bill in favor of wealth and against poverty is to remove the discriminations against poverty—not to increase the restrictions on trade by endeavoring to confiscate at the custom houses the wealth to which well-to-do people have acquired an honest title while traveling abroad.

To give free trade to the wealthy while denying it to the poor is one of the criminal inconsistencies in which the McKinley bill abounds. When such inconsistencies are corrected by the logic of Democracy, it will be found that the wealthy have not been deprived of any right or liberty, but that equality before the law has been brought about by restoring the rights and liberties of all classes.—Republican.

Foster's Appointment a Blunder.

The selection of John W. Foster to be Secretary of State will disappoint and displease the country. While the appointee has had some diplomatic experience, having represented the country at the courts of Mexico, Spain and Russia, he is not the sort of a man whom the average citizen would be likely to mention in connection with the leading position in the cabinet. Ever since Mr. Blaine's resignation the newspapers have been busy making suggestions as to the choice of a successor, and dozens of men have, at one time or another, been named as proper persons for the vacant place, but so far as we are aware, Mr. Foster was not among the number. The public has not thought of him at all in this connection. The people have heard of him recently merely as a sort of hanger-on around the State Department, who, however, did some fairly satisfactory work in helping on reciprocity negotiations. This work has been mostly of the clerical order, which two out of every three of the subordinates of the department could undoubtedly have done fully as well. Certainly it was not the sort of work which should entitle its author to any such recognition as Mr. Foster has received.

For several weighty reasons this appointment is a blunder. So far as those familiar with Foster's record are able to judge he lacks the ability and mental poise and dignity requisite in the head of the most important of all the Cabinet posts. Some of the greatest men whom the country has known—Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Marcy, Seward, Evarts and Blaine—have held this office. In mental force and general equipment all these men stood immeasurably above the new Secretary. The appointment is a blunder because in making it the President overlooked at least a dozen men, any one of whom would satisfy the duties and uphold the dignity and traditions of the post. It is a blunder because it gives two Cabinet offices to Indiana, a State which had already received its full share of Federal favors. It is a blunder because it throws discredit on the Administration, and weakens the popular confidence in the President's judgment of the fitness of men for the duties of the offices under his control. Finally, it is a blunder because it will cast an air of truth over the story current a week or two ago, that officiousness caused Mr. Blaine to resign; and will thus be a moral affront to the ex-Secretary and his friends.—Globe-Democrat.

The Tin-Plate Bill.

There is no tax on the long and unjust tariff list so grossly unfair and so needlessly burdensome as the tax on tin-plate. It is a tax that helps no one but the dealers in tin. It has not caused the production of a single sheet of coke tin, which constitutes more than half of the requirements of those who use tin-plate in their business. The basis of American tin-plate which is exhibited in the windows of protection newspapers is a plate rolled in Wales and, after importation to this country, dipped in imported tin.

This farce of commerce has cost the members of the Tin-Plate Consumers' Association since the McKinley bill was passed more than \$10,000,000 for the tin-plates they use in their factories and workshops, "and" their report continues, "the present duty will add every year over \$15,000,000 to the cost of our raw material." In other words, the tin roofs, the tin dishes, the cans for vegetables and meats, by reason of the McKinley tariff tax, are cost in the people of this country an addition of \$15,000,000 a year, plus the profit of wholesale and retail dealers on this sum.—Jefferson City Tribune.

The Largest Artificial Mound.

Few people know that almost in sight of St. Louis stands the largest artificial mound in America, if not in the world. The Cahokia Mound is over 700 feet long by 500 wide at the base, and 90 feet high. It covers over eight acres of ground, and has upward of 20,000,000 cubic feet of contents. When one reflects on the low degree of civilization attained by the people who built this mound, and the inadequate tools, transportation, and machinery employed, it was for the Indians a more stupendous undertaking than for us would be the building of another city like St. Louis. This mound is really a mountain, and every handful of earth it contains must have been carried thither in hand baskets. How long it took or why it was built at all are questions that will probably never be answered, but the stupendousness of the work cannot be called in question.—Globe-Democrat.

Dalton's Defamers.

It means something to this paper to go outside of its accustomed lines and support a man for a political office; and even though that man were a farmer, we could not under any circumstances support him if he were corrupt or in any way unsuitable for the office. When, therefore, Dalton's name was proposed for Governor, the editor of this paper undertook to carefully look up his record as a man, a citizen and an official.

We had received intimations before any public charges were made, that corrupt men who could not use Mr. Dalton, had circulated slanderous stories about him, and we patiently and thoroughly investigated them and found not one word of truth in them.

We had in our possession, at the time that a charge was made that Mr. Dalton had embezzled from a railroad company ten thousand dollars, a statement made by the directors of the road that the charge was an absolute lie.

He is charged with being so drunk, and yet every one who knows Dalton knows that he never touches a drop of any intoxicating liquor.

He has been charged with having been a Missouri militia man and bushwhacker, and yet the records show that he was a soldier in the regular army, and fought gallantly till the end of the war.

It has been charged that he made a corrupt bargain with the "bosses" in St. Louis, but every one who knows the circumstances knows that the bosses in St. Louis deserted Mr. Stone and supported Dalton, only because they found that the people were for Dalton, and that in order to get anything themselves they were obliged to sail under Dalton's colors. They neither asked nor received a single promise as to the bestowal of patronage.

It has been charged that he was a Catholic.

We have no sympathy with any discrimination against a man on account of his religion. Our ancestors came to America to secure freedom of religion. But this charge is as false as the rest. Mr. Dalton's mother was a Baptist and he has always been a Baptist, and so far as we know, Catholics and all other demoniations commend a man for following the religious teaching of his mother.

And thus the charges that the political rings circulate against him are shown to be without a word of truth. If there is any farmer who reads this paper, and has heard any of the slanders we speak of, we can say to him with the certainty of personal knowledge, that they are absolutely false, and are only inspired by the machine politicians who see no other way to deceive the farmers into voting for their candidate.—Journal of Agriculture.

The Bride Was Barefooted.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., June 25.—Ely Dobbs and Susan Edwards came all the way from Christian county, Ky., this morning. The bride was barefooted, with uncombed hair, and had hardly sufficient clothing of the commonest sort to hide her person, while the groom looked like a Mississippi River deck hand just off from a long trip. Yet, after being made man and wife, this couple walked out of the principal streets of the town looking as happy and contented as possible.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Twice-a-Week St. Louis Republic will be mailed each Tuesday and Friday, from now until Nov. 30th, 1892, for only Forty Cents. It is a great semi-weekly paper, and will be indispensable during the campaign. An extra copy will be sent free to Nov. 30th, to the sender of each club of five, with Two Dollars. Send for a package of sample copies and raise a club. Address, The Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

For Sale—A half dozen Pea Fowls. Fine plumage. Apply at once to Jos. A. Reyrburn, Russellville.

Notice.

I hereby repeat the notice heretofore given in this paper that I will be responsible for no bills contracted in this Valley by any other person than myself or my wife. If employees of mine are trusted it must be at the peril of the creditor. Wm. H. THOMSON.

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by P. P. Crisp.

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